GROSMAN, L.I.

Differential flotation of complex, nonsulfide minerals and intermediate products. Obog. rud 2 no. 6:3-13 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Flotation)

AUTHOR: Grosman, L.I.

TITLE: Application of the Method of Separating Ores in Heavy Media (Primeneniye metoda razdeleniya rud v tyazhelykh sredakh) SOV/136-58-9-1/21

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author maintains that the useful method of heavy-media separation is not widely used in the USSR because of poor design of the main and ancillary equipment, shortage of ferrosilicon, unfortunate choice of ores for treatment and widely-held misconceptions on the evaluation of the permissible metal losses in the light fraction. At the non-ferrous metals laboratory of the Mekhanobr works the beneficiation of some of the forms of ores from the Tyrny-Auz tungsten-molybdenum deposit known as scarn marbles was studied for various sizes. The author gives the flow-sheet (Fig 1) and best results for these experiments which he puts forward as an example of separation when the ore body and rock have different specific gravities. As an example of another application of the heavy-media method he deals with the

Card1/3

SOV/13[illegible]-58-9-1/21

Application of the Method of Separating Ores in Heavy Media

beneficiation of a dolomite-carbonate rock mineralized with coarse, fine and very fine inclusions of arsenides. The form of association of the primary and oxidized minerals (Figs 2 and 3) was found to have a strong effect on the separation. Two variants of heavy-media separation were tested for relatively rich (Fig 4) and relatively lean (Fig 5) ores, the results (Tables 3 and 4 respectively) confirming the effectiveness of heavy-media methods and the importance of the nature of oxidation and the size of the high-density mineral impregnation. The author proposes a simple rule for deciding when heavy-media separation is likely to be economically advantageous. He states that the method is effective when the difference between the density of the minerals forming the two rocks is not less than

Card2/3

Application of the Method of Separating Ores in Heavy Media

0.2 - 0.3, or when the density is the same but the heavy (useful) minerals impregnate the ore coarsely.

There are 5 figures and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Mekhanobr

Card 3/3 1. Ores--Processing results 2. Ores--Properties 3. Ores--Test

AUTHOR: Grosman, L.I. SOV/136-59-2-3/24

TITLE: Production of Conditioned Molybdenite Concentrates from Collective Sulphide-Oxidised Products Flotated with Oleic Acid (Polucheniye molibdenitovykh konditsionnykh kontsentratov iz kollektivnykh sul'fidno-okislennykh produktov, sflotirovannykh oleinovoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 2, pp 10-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes experiments on two methods of separating mixed concentrates consisting of sulphide and oxidized minerals. The author had previously shown (Ref 4) that soon after adding hydrochloric acid to the pulp in the leaching of phosphorus from flotated scheelite concentrates all the molybdenite rises with part of the oleic acid on carbon dioxide bubbles while the scheelite remains at the bottom; he has also shown (Ref 5 with S.D.Sukhovol'skaya) that on acidifying a non-sulphide mineral pulp flotated with oleic acid these minerals, particularly silicates, no longer flotate. The flow-sheet used in the present experiments (Fig 1)

Card 1/3

Production of Conditioned Molybdenite Concentrates from Collective Sulphide-Oxidised Products Flotated with Oleic Acid

was based on these effects. It was found (table 1) that good recovery of molybdenite was obtained into a product high in the main mineral and low in harmful impurities from the collective raw molybdenite concentrate after treatment with sodium trisilicate solution, re-flotation and acidification to a pH value of 1.5. The second method was based on the suppression of scheelite flotation by increasing the monosilicate concentration up to a certain limit. A larger-scale test confirmed the effectiveness of the method. The author discusses the possible reasons for the flotation in an acidified liquid of sulphides, previously flotated with oleic acid dissolved in paraffin, together with non-sulphide minerals. R.I.Sulina, A.I.Yeskin, A.A.Abramov and Z.S.Fadeyeva participated in the

Production of Conditioned Molybdenite Concentrates from Collective Sulphide-Oxidised Products Flotated with Oleic Acid

experimental work. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Mekhanobr

Card 3/3

GROSMAN, L.I.

Advantage of using combined flow sheets in the production of high-grade concentrates. Obog. rud 7 no.4:23-26 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Ore dressing)

GROSMAN, L. I.

Separation of nonsulphide minerals in an acidulated medium.
Trudy Mekhanobr no. 131:208-218 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

AZARKH, L.; GROSMAN, M.

Training of personnel for the technical troops of the Bundeswehr (as revealed by foreign press data). Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil 21 no.11:93-94 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Germany, West--Army)

USSR / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowls. U-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72160

Author : Grosman, P.R.
Title : The Fundamental Concepts of Chicken Breeding in the Latvian Kolkhozes.

Orig Pub : Latv. PSR Zinatn. Akad. Vestis, Isv. An LaSSr, 1956.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

LINEYKIN, Pavel Semoylovich; TSIKUNOV, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GHOSMAN, P.V., redaktor, SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fundamental problems in the dynamic theory of a baroclinic sea] Osnovnye voprosy dinamicheskoi teorii baroklinnogo sloia moria. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1957. 138 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Ocean)

MASHUKOV, Petr Mikhaylovich; SHUL'TS, V.L., doktor geogr. nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; GROSMAN, P.V., red.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Analysis and forecasting of ice conditions on the Amu Darya] Analiz i prognoz ledovykh iavlenii na Amu-Dar'e. Pod red. V.L. Shul'tsa. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1958. 133 p.
(Amu Darya--Ice) (MIRA 11:9)

BUCHINSKIY, Ivan Yevstaf'yevich, kandidat geograficheskikh nauk;
SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GROSMAN, R.V., redaktor;
FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Climate of the Russian plain in the past] O klimate proshlogo Russkoi ravniny. Izd. 2-oe. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1957. 140 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(East European Plain--Climate)

KUZ'KIN, Prokofiy Pavlovich; SPENGLER, O.A., kand.geogr.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; STRUZER, L.R., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Physical properties of the snow cover] Fizicheskie svoistva sneshnogo pokrova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1957. 178 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Snow)

ROGOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SAMOYLOV, I.V., d-r geogr.nauk, prof., red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; KOZINKIN, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Hydrology of Amu Darya Delta; a geographical and hydrological study] Gidrologiia del'ty Amu-Dar'i; geografogidrologicheskaia kharakteristika. Pod red.I.V.Samoilova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1957. 253 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Amu Darya Delta)

[redacted]

BROYNOV, Petr Ivanovich; MAKSIMOV, S.A., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; SIMEL'SHCHIKOV, V.V., otvetstvennyy red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye sochineniia. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. Vol.2. [Agricultural meteorology] Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia meteorologiia. 1957. 337 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Meteorology, Agricultural)

ANDREYEVA, N.M.; GAVRILOV, A.M.; KOPLAN-DIKS, S.I.; PETRIKEVICH, M.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOVA, Ye.S.; UKHANOV, V.V.; FLEROVA, R.A.; SHAMOV, G.I. [deceased]; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for hydrometeorological stations and posts] Nastavlenie gidrometeorologicheskim stantsiiam i postam. No.6, pt.1 [Hydrological observations and work on rivers] Gidrologicheskie nabliudeniia i raboty na rekakh. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. 399 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. 2. Sotrudniki Otdela gidrometrii i Laboratorii nanosov i gidrokhimii Gosudarstvennogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gidrologicheskogo instituta (for all except Grosman, Soloveychik) (Hydrography--Observers' manuals)

TYURK, L. [Turc, L.]; STRUZER, L.R., red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Moisture relationships in soils] Balans pochvennoi vlagi. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1958. 227 p.[Translated from the French] (MIRA 12:6)
(Soil moisture)

URYVAYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; ALEKIN, O.A., red.; VELIKANOV, M.A., red.; BLIZNYAK, Ye.V., red.; BORSUK, O.N., kand.geogr.nauk, red.; DAVYDOV, L.K., red.; DOMANITSKIY, A.P., red.; KALININ, G.P., red.; KRITSKIY, S.N., red.; KUDELIN, B.I., red.; MANOIM, L.F., red.; MENKEL', M.F., red.; ORLOV, B.P., red.; POPOV, I.V., red.; PROSKURYAKOV, A.K., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, D.L., red.; SPENGLER, O.A., red.; CHEBOTAREV, A.I., red.; CHERKAVSKIY, S.K., red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the third All-Union Hydrological Congress] Vsesoiuznyi gidrologicheskii s"ezd. 3rd, Leningrad, 1957. Trudy. Leningrad, gidrometeor. izd-vo. Vol.1 [General information, decisions, and papers presented in plenary sessions] Obshchie svedeniia, reshenila i plenarnye doklady. 1958. 242 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Hydrology--Congresses)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Yuliy Emmanuilovich; ANDREYANOV, V.G., otv.red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Hydrological and economic calculations in pond design] Gidrologicheskie i vodokhozyaistvennye raschety pri proektirovanii prudov. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 162 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ponds) (Hydraulic engineering--Tables, calculations, etc.)

IL'IN, Ivan Andreyevich; SHUL'TS, V.L., doktor geogr.nauk, red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Water resources of the Fergana Valley; a hydrological survey] Vodnye resursy Ferganskoi doliny; gidrologicheskii ocherk. Pod red. V.L.Shul'tsa. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 245 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Fergana--Hydrology)

BORSUK, O.N., kand.geogr.nauk; POPOV, O.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; URYVAYEV, V.A., otv. redaktor; KUDELIN, B.I., prof., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.toma; GROSMAN, R.B., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Third All-Union Hydrological Congress, Leningrad, 1957] Trudy III Vsesoyuznogo gidrologicheskogo s"yezda, Leningrad, 1957. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo. Vol.9. [Section of Underground Waters and Problems in Underground Feeding of Rivers] Sektsiia podzemnykh vod i problem podzemnogo pitaniia rek. 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gidrologicheskiy s"yezd. 3d, Leningrad, 1957. (Water, Underground--Congresses)

KONDRAT'YEV, Nikolay Yevgen'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LYAPIN, Aleksey Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; POPOV, Igor' Vladimirovich, kand.geogr.nauk; PIN'KOVSKIY, Stepan Iosifovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FEDOROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn. nauk; YAKUNIN, Ivan Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Channel process] Ruslovoi protsess. Pod red. N.E.Kondrat'eva. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 370 p. (MIRA 13:1) (Hydrology)

SHULEYKIN, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; YEGOROV, N.I., otv.red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Concise course of marine physics] Kratkii kurs fiziki moria. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 477 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Oceanography)

GUREVICH, M.I., kand.geogr.nauk; POPOV, I.V., kand.geogr.nauk; SPENGLER, O.A., kand.geogr.nauk; URYVAYEV, V.A., otv.red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, D.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.toma; CHEBOTAREV, A.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.toma; KALININ, G.P., prof., doktor geogr.nauk, red.toma; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; SHATILINA, M.K., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Third All-Union Hydrological Congress] Trudy III Vsesoiuznogo gidrologicheskogo s"ezda. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. Vol.2. [Section of runoff calculations and forecasts] Sektsiia raschetov i prognozov stoka. 1959.. 767 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gidrologicheskiy s"yezd, 3d, Leningrad, 1959. (Hydrology--Congresses) (Runoff)

SOV/95-59-2-4, 13

AUTHORS: Farber, G.A. and Grosman, S.V., Engineers

TITLE: From the Experience Gained in Planning Electro-Draining Protection of Pipelines in Moscow (Iz opyta proyektirovaniya elektrodrenazhnoy zashchity truboprovodov v Moskve)

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1959, Nr 2, pp 9-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of stray currents causing corrosion to metal pipelines is a serious menace to the underground installations of a city. Diagram Nr 1 shows the circulation of stray currents under an electrified RR track affecting an underground pipeline. Experience tends to show that draining protection is the most effective in steady anode zones. This kind of protection consists in draining the stray currents in pipelines by a special device and a drainage cable and returning them to the source of their origin. On the basis of experience gained it has been accepted to observe the following sequence of experimental work in planning an electro-draining protection: On the basis of the analysis of electrometric investigations the exact location of the draining point on the pipeline is determined as well as the point of connection of the draining cable to the return current net work of electrified rails. A trial installation of electro-drainage is then set up, which permits to de-

Card 1/2

From the Experience Gained in Planning Electro-Draining Protection of Pipelines in Moscow

termine the best working conditions and the required cross section of the draining cable. After a certain amount of practice, the amount of experimental work can be cut down considerably; thus a permanent installation can be set up immediately after the analysis of electromagnetic investigations is completed, cutting out the trial installation altogether.
There are: 1 diagram and 3 graphs.

Card 2/2

VESELY, Ctibor; SEFERNA, Isidor; GROSSMANN, Vojtech.

Changes in the effect of thiopental and their influencing in irradiated animals. Sborn.ved. prac.lek.fak.Karlov.Univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.1:89-93 '63.

1. Department of Pharmacology; head:prof.V.Grossmann, M.D.; Charles University Faculty of Medicine, Hradec Kralove.

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S/194/61/000/005/010/078
D201/D303

12 2200

AUTHORS: Gorin, A.V., Grosman, V.A., Drapchinskiy, L.V., Rayevskiy, B.N., Romanov, L.P., Storozhenko, E.P., Fedorov, Yu.P., Shavrin, G.M. and Shamov, V.P.

TITLE: A mobile radiometric emergency laboratory using semiconductor devices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1961, 31-32, abstract 5 A235 (Dokl. nauchn. konferentsii in-ta radiats. gigiyeny po itogam raboty za 1959, g., L., 1960, 18-19)

TEXT: A description is given of a complete mobile laboratory, mounted on the automobile УАЗ -450 А (UAZ-450 A) and which is to be used for detecting radioactive isotope contamination of certain areas or of separate objects. The laboratory equipment consists of the following: 1) automatic recorder of the level of γ-background from 10 to 10^5 microcurie/hr (УРГ -ПГС-5)(IRG-PGS-5)); 2) 2

Card 1/2

A mobile radiometric emergency...

calculating machines ((ИРГ-ПП-100)(IRG-PP-100)); 3) supplies 200-2000 V; 4) head screening (thickness 40 mm) for counters СТС-5 (STS-5) in cassettes or for the end-counter; 5) rate counter ИРГ-ИП-1 (IRG-IP-1) with counting rate up to 10^6 pulses/min; 6) beta-gamma portable scintillating radiometer with ФЭУ-25 (FEU-25) ИРГ-ПР-2 (IRG-PR-2). Power for the whole installation is supplied by the automobile battery. Power comsumption ~ 15 watt. The laboratory personnel consists of three operators and driver. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GROSMAN, Yu. S.

" A Pharmacological Study of Gum-Arabic and Apricot Gum., Farmakol. i Toksikol. Vol. 2, No. 4, 1939.

Chair Pharmacology, Odessa Med. Inst.

GROSMAN, Yu. S.

"On the Combined Action of the Theophilline and Certain Substances Inhibiting and Stimulating Central Nervous System," Farmakol. i Toksikol., Vol. 5, No. 1-2, 1942.

Chair of Pharmacology, Chief, Doc., Medical Inst., Vinnitsa.

GROSMAN, Yu. S.

Characteristic effects of ascorbic acid and some vitamins of the B complex in rabbits treated with medinal. Yu. S. Grosman and Yu. K. Kozyr (N.I. Pirogov Med[illegible] Chair of Pharmacology

Farmakol. i Toksikol. 17, No. 2, 26-30(1954).—Thiamine, ascorbic acid, and riboflavine-nicotinic acid blends inhibit the respiratory and body-temp. effects of medinal. The B complex vitamins also combat medinal leucopenia; ascorbic acid does not. Medinal interferes with sugar metabolism; this is offset by the B complex vitamins and ascorbic acid together. Julian F. Smith

GROSMAN, Yu. S., and NAZAROV, Z.A.,

"On the Effect of Vitamins C, PP, and B2 on the Course of Acute Intoxication by Orthonitrochlorobenzene.", paper read at the First Ural Conference of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists, Sverdlovsk, 5-8 June 1956.

Chair of Pharmacology, Molotov Medical Institute.

Sum. 1305

GROSSMAN, Yu. S.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Shock. S-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71393

Author : Grosman, Yu.S.
Inst :
Title : On the Pathogenesis and Vitamin Therapy of Shock from Burns.

Orig Pub : Khirurgia, 1956, No 11, 55-59

Abstract : In 306 dogs, burns were produced by inserting the hind extremities into boiling water under hexanal anaesthesia. During the shock from burns (SB), the intestinal absorption of glucose and galactose was retarded by 40 percent. The absorption of non-phosphorylating arabinose in the intestines was speeded up by 15.8 percent. In SB an acute hyperglycemia (G) preceeded the thickening of blood. G in SB is maintained due to the disturbance in phosphorylation of glucose and the mobilization of the lipoids from the adrenal cortex. The internal and parentheral

Card 1/2 - 27 -

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71393

administration of 40 mg/kg of ascorbic acid counteracted these disturbances. In SB, blood thickening, an increase of lactic acid and ketone bodies, development of acidosis and leucosytosis with a shift to the left, and hypothermia were observed. The introduction of Vitamin B complex brought these conditions back to normal. The subcutaneous introduction of thiamine (I) 1 mg/kg produced and insulin-like effect. Riboflavin (II) 4 mg/kg with I inhibited the G after the burn. Na-nicotinate (III; 5 mg/kg) had an antiacidotic effect. The animals, treated after burns with II and III lived twice as long as the controls. Introduction into 20 dogs of I, II, and III, simultaneously with the burns, prevented the death of 17 of them (48 hrs of observation); all 20 of the control animals died.

GRODZIAN, YU. S.

"Effect of Vitamins C, PP, and B_2 on the Course of Acute Intoxication by Sodium Nitrite," by Yu. S. Grodzian and Ye. A. Legeda, Chair of Pharmacology (head, Prof S. V. Voygan v), Odessa State Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov, Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, Supplement for 1956, 1957, pp 58-59

This article reports the results of experiments which were conducted on rabbits, mainly males 1.8-2.5 kilograms in weight, to determine the effect of vitamins in intoxications by sodium nitrite. The following experiments were carried out: (1) control experiments in which the rabbits were administered subcutaneously 70 milligrams of sodium nitrite per kilogram of body weight; (2) control experiments in which the animals were administered subcutaneously 100 milligrams of sodium nitrite per kilogram of body weight; (3) control experiments in which the rabbits were administered intravenously methylene blue in doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight 30 minutes after the subcutaneous administration of sodium nitrite in doses of 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight; and the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh experiments in which the effect of vitamins C, PP, and B_2 on intoxications induced by the subcutaneous administration of sodium nitrite was studied.

SUM. 1360

GROSMAN, Yu.S.

On the basis of the experiments the following conclusions were arrived at: (1) the combined administration of ascorbic acid in doses of 40 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, sodium nicotinate in doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, and riboflavin in doses of 0.4 milligram per kilogram of body weight, 30 minutes after intoxication by sodium nitrite occurred, was of great benefit as indicated by the large number of animals that recovered and remained alive; (2) this combination of vitamins was more effective when administered intravenously than when administered subcutaneously; (3) methylene blue in doses of 5 milligrams per kilogram of body weight failed to save the animals poisoned by sodium nitrite; (4) vitamins were considerably more effective than methylene blue in the therapy of intoxications by sodium nitrite. (U)

TIKHAN, P.T.; POPOVA, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: DOMBROVSKAYA, A.R.; GROSMAN, Z.M.; STROMILO, L.I.; SEGAL', E.M.

Globulin immunization of schoolchildren to prevent infectious hepatitis. Report no.1: Reactions following the introduction of gamma glcbulin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10: 143-144 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Podol'skogo rayona Kiyeva.

GROSMANE, P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOTANE, S., red.

[Large poultry farms in the Latvian S.S.R.] Lielas putnkopibas fermas Latvijas lopkopibas un veterinarijas zinatniski petnieciskais instituts, 1961. 17 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Latvia--Poultry)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry. Held in Moscow, June 14-18; Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macro- the kinetics of
molecular chemistry, The papers in this volume treat mainly or induced
various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts paramagnetic
by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron summa-
resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are Refer-
ries in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned.
ences follow each article.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703(

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S/081/62/000/022/005/088
B177/B186

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AUTHOR: Grosmanzhen, Zh.

TITLE: Certain features of the radiolysis, and some radiation-chemical reactions of hydrocarbons in the liquid phase

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 56, abstract 22B384 (In collection: 5-y Mezhdunar. neft. kongress, 1959, v. 3. Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 364-374)

TEXT: By means of iodine and diphenyl picryl hydrosyl (DPPH) ($3\text{-}30\cdot10^{-4}$ M), the radiation-chemical yields of radicals were determined when the following hydrocarbons were subjected to γ-radiolysis in vacuo: n-pentane (5.2), isopentane (5.3), n-heptane (5.5; 6.1), n-octane (5.4; 6.0), 2.5-dimethylhexane (5; 6.25), 2,2,4-trimethylhexane (5.45; 5.9), n-hexadecane (5.7; 5.6), cyclohexane (6.5; 7.6), cyclopentane (5.4) (the second figure in brackets is the yield determined with DPPH). In the presence of oxygen, the consumption of I_2 and DPPH increases (up to 24 molecules per 100 ev), an aftereffect is observed, with the evolution of coloured precipitates. When the I_2 concentration is increased, the

Card 1/2

Certain features of the radiolysis, ...

product tends to the value obtained in vacuo. The author considers that the oxygen interacts with free radicals and competes with I_2 and DPPH.

Styrene and methyl methacrylate were polymerized in iso-octane (monomer concentration 0.1-0.6 M) in the presence of tertiary butyl sulfhydrate ($2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ to $30 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M). Low-molecular polymers containing S form under these conditions. If thiophene and tert-butyl disulfide are substituted for mercaptan, the resultant polymer contains no S, while the polymerization rate is close to that observed in the absence of additives. When a mixture of cyclohexane and phosgene (1:4.5) undergoes γ-irradiation, a heavy precipitate is formed, which, after treatment with aniline, gives crystals of hexahydrobenzoyl anilide. The radiation yield is ~70, which indicates the occurrence of a chain reaction. Irradiation of a mixture of isobutylene + CCl_4 in vacuo yields an oily liquid, which is a mixture of the products of the addition of CCl_4 to isobutylene. Liquid isobutylene was polymerized at -78°, 0° and 19°C. The yield of polymer decreases with increasing temperature. The data obtained are in agreement with the assumption concerning the ionic mechanism by which isobutylene is polymerized. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GROSNKIY, V.K., FEDOROV, F. I.

Magnetic properties of a particle with spin 3/2. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.7:278-283 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR.
(Particles (Nuclear physics)--Magnetic properties)

GROSOV, F.K., inzh.; GROSOV, L.F., inzh.

Some improved methods in the maintenace and repair of mining machinery and equipment. Min delo 18 no.3:34-40 '63.

1. Sokolovsko-sarbaiski minno-obogatitelen kombinat, Kazakhska SSR.

GROSPICOVA, Alena, Ing. CSc.; VENDLOVA, Jitka, Inz.

Occurrence of yeasts and molds on some fruit to be processed for canning. Prum potravin 16 no.2:103-106 F '65.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague (for Grospicova). 2. Jihomoravska Fruta National Enterprise, Ceske Budejovice (for Vendlova). Submitted October 23, 1964.

GROSSOV, L.F., inzh.

Efficient placing of dump trucks under excavators. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.9:18-19 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Mine haulage)

GROSOV, F.K., inzh.; GROSOV, L.F., inzh.

Some improved methods in the maintenace and repair of mining machinery and equipment. Min delo 18 no.3:34-40 '63.

1. Sokolovsko-sarbaiski minno-obogatitelen kombinat, Kazakhska SSR.

GROSPIC, Fedro, Prof.; RUSZKOWSKI, I., dr.

Sports injuries. Med. glasn. 10 no.4-5:160-166 Apr-May 56.

1. Ortopedsa klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (predstojnik prof. dr. F. Grospic).
(ATHLETICS, dis.
inj. in soccer players & skiers, prev. (Ser))
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
in soccer players & skiers, prev. (Ser))

GROSPIC, Ferdo, prof. dr; KOVACIC, Stanka, dr

Orthopedic therapy and rehabilitation after poliomyelitis. Med.glasn. 14 no.5a:314-316 My '60.

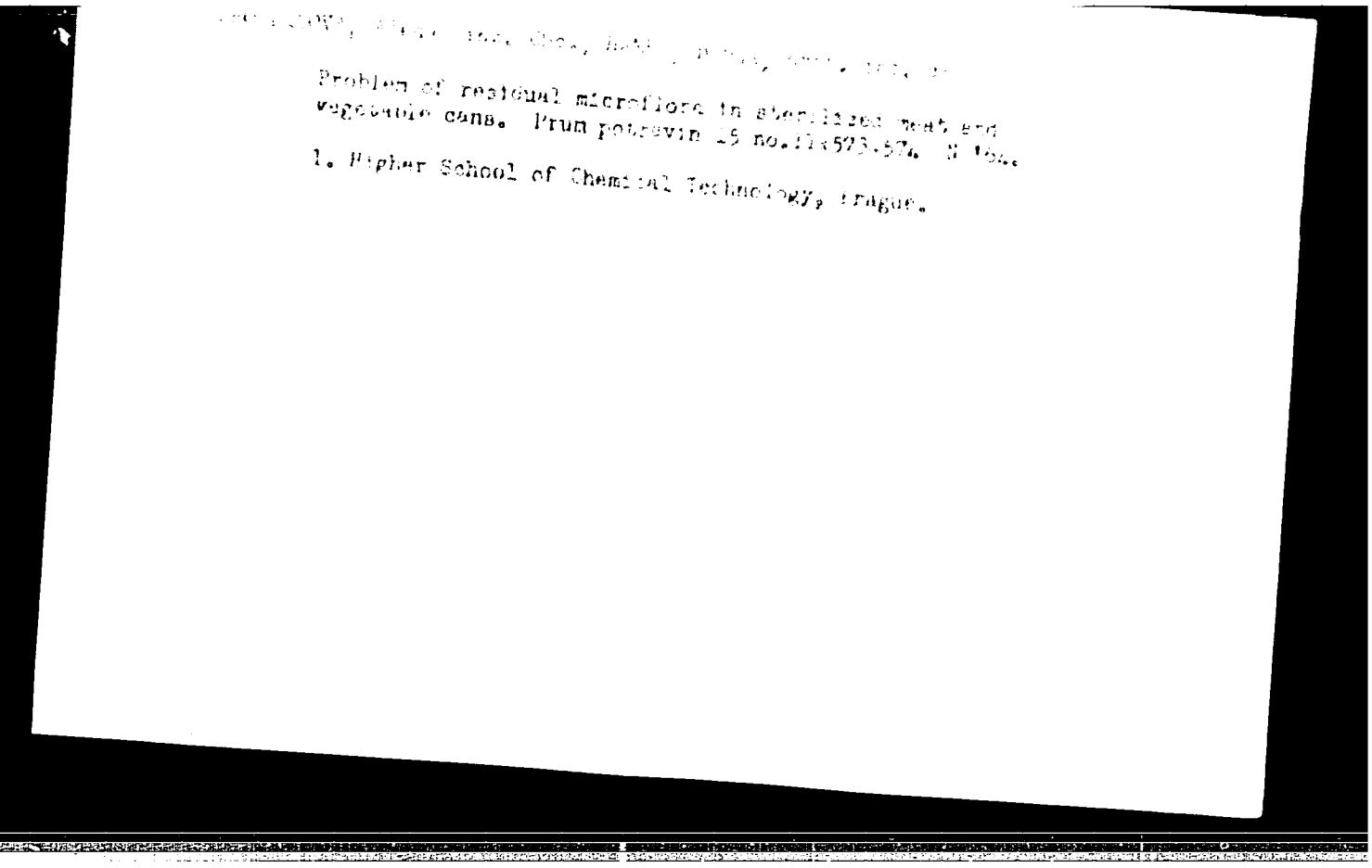
1. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: prof. dr F.Grospic)
(POLIOMYELITIS rehabil)

GROSPICOVA, A.; SVRCKOVA, J.

Experience with the application of some fungicides and ultraviolet rays in the preservation of food. (Supplement) p. 20

PRUMSYL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potratinarskyho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
Uncl.



Problem of residual microflora in sterilized meat and vegetable cans. Prum potravin 9 no.12:573-574 D '58.

1. Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

GROSS, A.

Prefabricated parts covering a large surface for roofs of industrial buildings. p. 572

INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTIL, Bucuresti, Vol 6, No. 11, Nov., 1955

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

Gross, A.

Gross, A. Variety of new materials. p. 3.

Vol. 7, no. 305, Nov. 1955
CONSTRUCTORUL
Bucuresti, Rumania

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

GHEOC, A.; [illegible], I.; [illegible] E.

Polarographic analysis and quantitative determination of noradrenalone, adrenalone, and aludrine salts. p. 111.

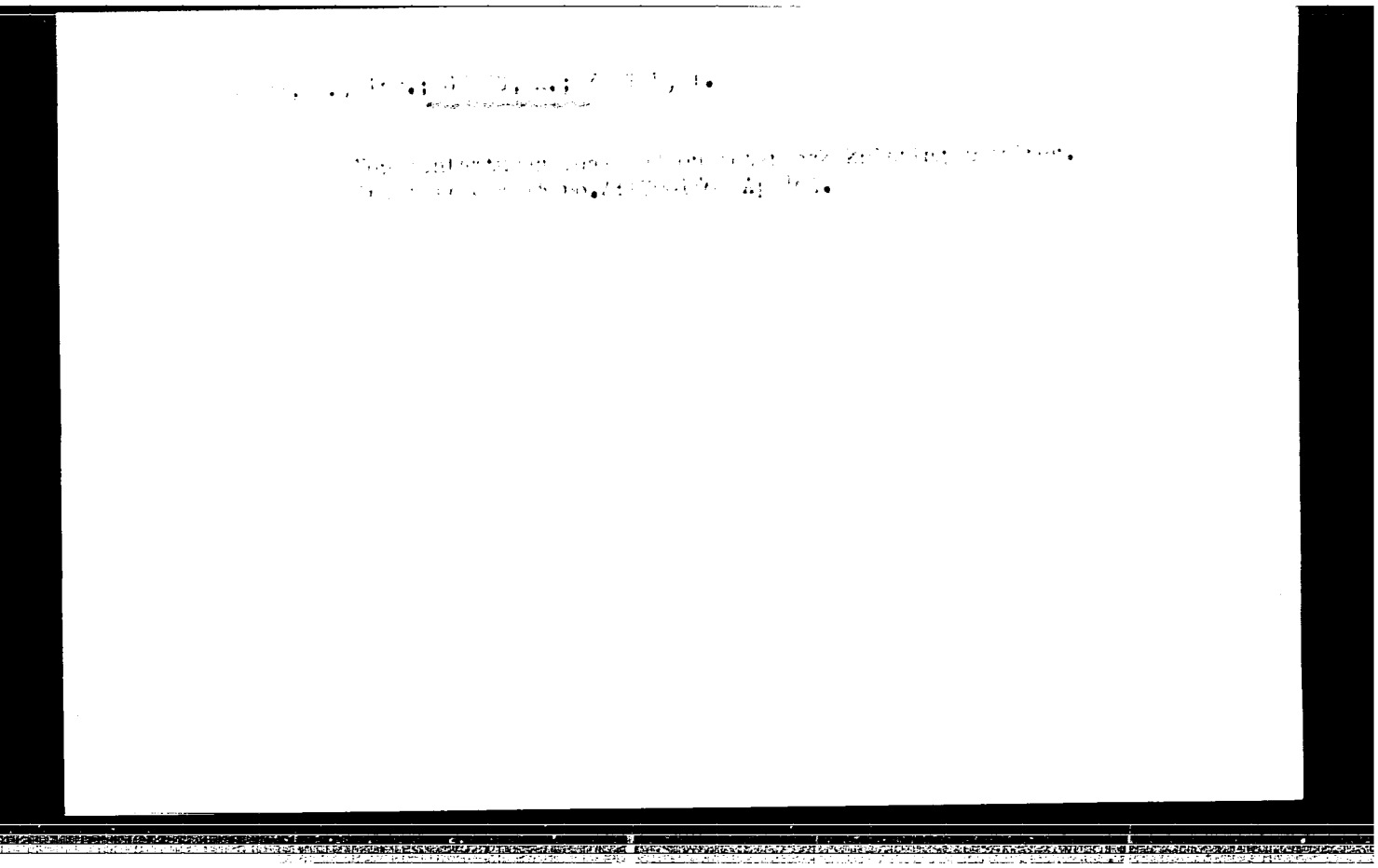
REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959. Uncl.

GROSS, A.; DODU, A., ing.

Design effects in knitted materials. Ind text Rum 14 no.2:70-72 F '63.

1. Centrul de creatie in tricotaje (for Gross). 2. Centrul de creatie pentru tricotaje (for Dodu).



L 12353-63 EPF(c)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW/JW

S/081/63/000/005/021/075

58

AUTHOR: Ramonteanu, E. Gross, A. and Schwartz, I.

TITLE: Study of the polarographic determination of p-nitro acetophenone oxime in the presence of nitroethyl benzene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 134, abstract 5G177 (A 2-a sesiune a Inst. de cercetari chim. farmac. Comunicari, Bucharest, 1961, 188-193)

TEXT: A polarographic method was developed for the determination of p-nitro acetophenoneoximes (I) in the presence of nitroethyl benzene (II) and other nitro derivatives in KCl and acetate buffer supporting electrolyte from the reduction waves of oxime ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = -1.32v). The optimum pH is around 4. Under these conditions the wave height is proportional to the concentration of I. The presence of II in the solution does not influence the precision of the determination. Two ml of 0.1 N buffer solution and 1 ml of 1% KCl were added to 2 ml of 1% methanol solution of the analyzed sample and the resulting solution was polarographed at a dropping Hg-electrode with the sensitivity of the galvanometer 1/300-1/500. Before each determination the solution was purged with H_2

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4524

Chelovek v usloviyakh vysotnogo i kosmicheskogo poleta; sbornik perevodov iz inostrannoy periodicheskoy literatury (Man Under Conditions of High-Altitude and Cosmic Flight; Collection of Translations From Foreign Periodical Literature) Moscow, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1960. 462 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Translator (from German and English): I. I. Gurevich; Ed. (Title page): V. I. Ivanov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; Ed.: P. P. Kruglikov; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Iovleva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for medical personnel working on problems of aviation and space medicine and for engineer-designers, scientific, and other workers in aviation and cosmonautics.

COVERAGE: The collection consists of 26 translations of periodical articles (20 American and 6 German) on problems of aviation and space medicine originally published in 1956 and 1958. Individual articles discuss problems of living conditions in cabins of flying vehicles, physiological stresses due to heat, acceleration, and noise, toxic hazards, decompression and cosmic irradiation. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Card 4/6

GROSS, B

"Measuring Radial Temperature in Electric Arcs." p. 415 (ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR, Vol. 42, No. 7/8, July/Aug, 1953, Praha, Cezxhoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessions, LC. Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954
Unclassified

GROSS, B.

621.3.014.31 : 537.523.5

3966. The measurement of the radial temperature distribution in the electric arc. B. Gross. *Elektrotech. Obsor*, 42, *No.* 7-8, 415-[illegible].

A method for measuring the radial temperature distribution in electric arcs is developed mathematically in great detail, and an arrangement utilizing emission spectra is described. Temperatures vary as a function of ωt in the case of a.c. arcs, and it is shown that a "temperature hysteresis" exists, the peak of the temperatures lagging behind the peak of the current cycle. The measured radial temperature distribution curves for an a.c. arc and $\omega t = 30, 45, 60 \ldots 150°$, as well as the corresponding temperature hysteresis loop and isothermal lines, are shown.

M. NOSEL.

CROSS B

3

3071. MEASUREMENTS OF RADIAL TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN AN ELECTRIC ARC, STABILIZED WITH WATER AND "EXPANSIN". B.Urban.

Elektrotech. Obzor, Vol. 46, No. 3, 153-9 (1957). In Czech.

A high-speed photographic method for the determination of radial distribution of temperatures in an a.c. arc is described. The relative intensity emitted by the arc in the violet spectrum of wavelength components $\lambda = 3670 \pm 80$ angatrom was used for the determination of temperatures, and an interference filter permeable for this wavelength applied. Photographs of d.c. arcs of 150 A and a.c. arcs of 150 A and 330 A are recorded. Channel stabilization was created by eddies. The results are plotted in intervals which are multiples of 5.62°. The maximum temperature was, in the case of stabilization to water at 150 A, 21 000°K, and at 330 A, 40 000°K. The electrical conductivies of the arcs were determined. Hysteresis phenomena of temperature and conductivity in respect to current density are studied.

F. Erdélyi

Z/037/60/000/005/020/056
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Gross, B.

TITLE: Temperature and Electrical Conductivity of the Plasma in a Low-power Arc

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, No. 5, p. 410

TEXT: The temperatures and electric conductivity of the plasma in an AC arc were measured; in particular, these parameters were determined at the instant of arc ignition and extinction. The results of the measurements were compared with the theoretical data calculated on the basis of the Mayr theory. The measurements were carried out by the spectroscopic method. Since in the regions near the zero current (extinction and ignition) the plasma temperature is comparatively low it was necessary to employ the spectral line which emits measurable quantities of energy at a temperature of about 2 000 °K. The sodium doublet λ = 3202.99 Å and 3302.32 Å was chosen for measurements. The effect of the electrodes on the plasma in the arc was investigated by measuring the electrode temperature as a function of

Card 1/2

Z/037/60/000/005/020/056
E192/E382

Temperature and Electrical Conductivity of the Plasma in a Low-power Arc

time. The method of measurement is described in some detail and the experimental results are compared with the theoretical values calculated on the basis of the Mayr theory.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro elektroniku ČSAV, Brno
(Electronics Institute of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno)

Card 2/2

KELEMEN, Ladislau, Prof.; KASZA, Ladislau, dr.; GROSS, Ecaterina D., dr.

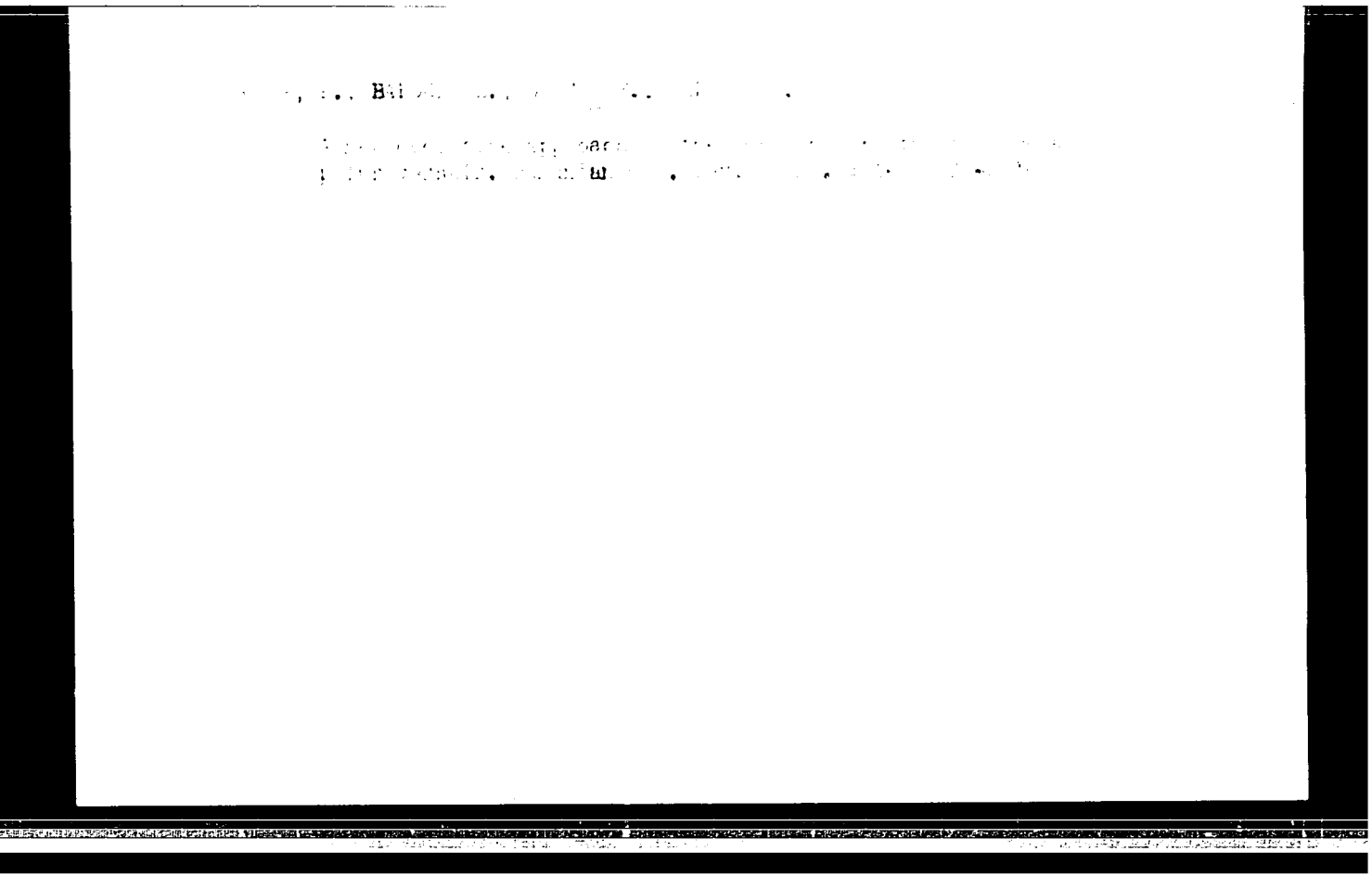
Effectiveness of antibiotics in therapy of intestinal perforation during typhoid fever. Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.2:306-308 Apr-May 56.

1. Lucrare facuta in Clinica de boli contagioase a Institutului medicofarmaceutic din Tirgu-Mures. (director: prof. dr. Ladislau Kelemen).

(TYPHOID FEVER, complications
intestinal perf., ther., antibiotics)
(INTESTINES, perforation
in typhoid fever, ther., antibiotics)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
intestinal perf. during typhoid fever)

GROSS, E.F.

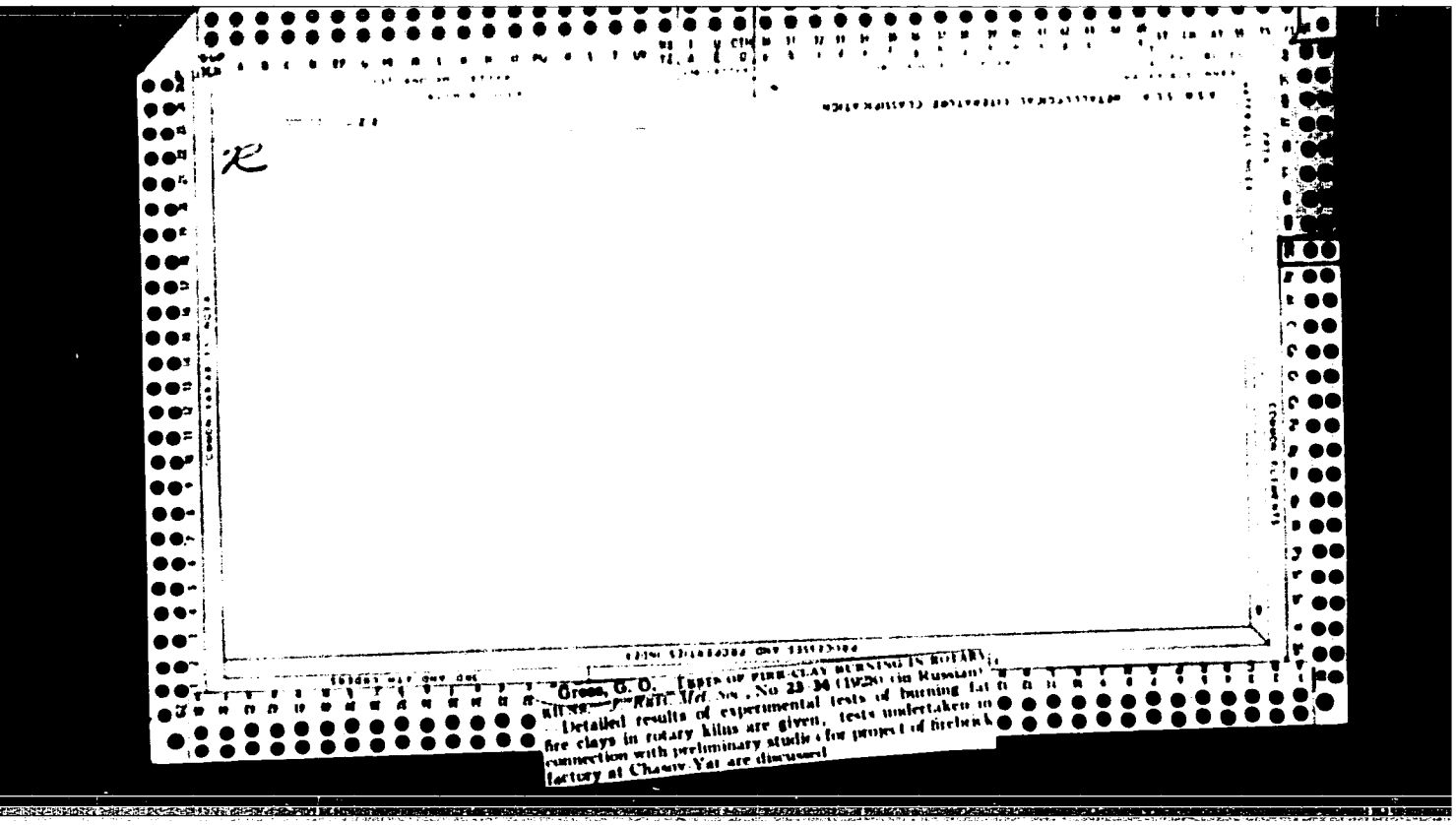
The exciton and its migration in the crystalline net.
Analele mat 17 no.2:31-74 Ap-Je '63.



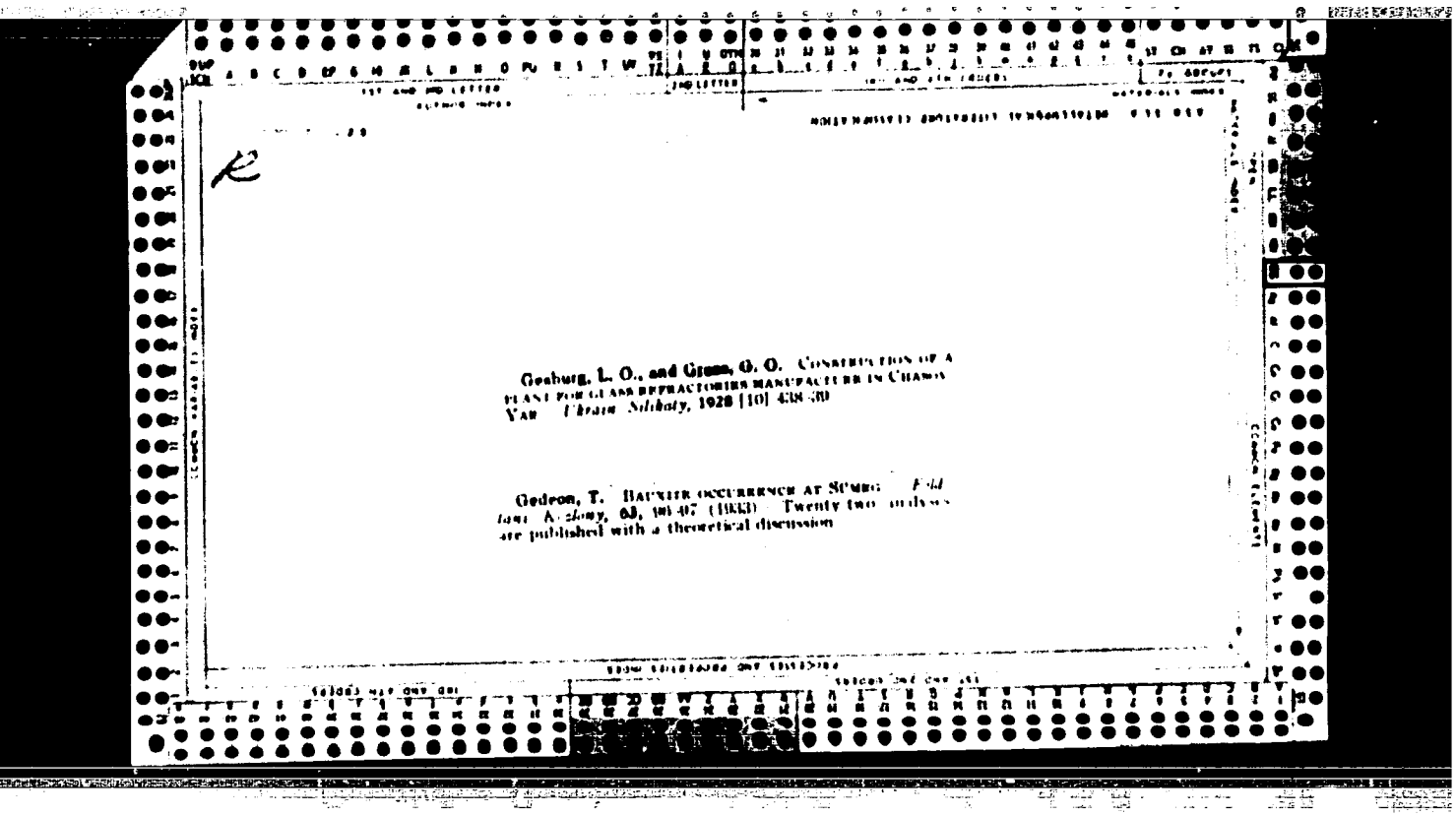
GROSS, G.

According to account [illegible] no.30.37-38 0 [illegible] 62, (MIRA 15:11)

(Transportation, Automotive)



Green, C. O. Tests of fire-clay burning in rotary kilns. Ref. Zhur. Khim., No. 23 34 (1926) (in Russian). Detailed results of experimental tests of burning fat fire clays in rotary kilns are given, tests undertaken in connection with preliminary studies for project of firebrick factory at Chaoyu. Yao are discussed.



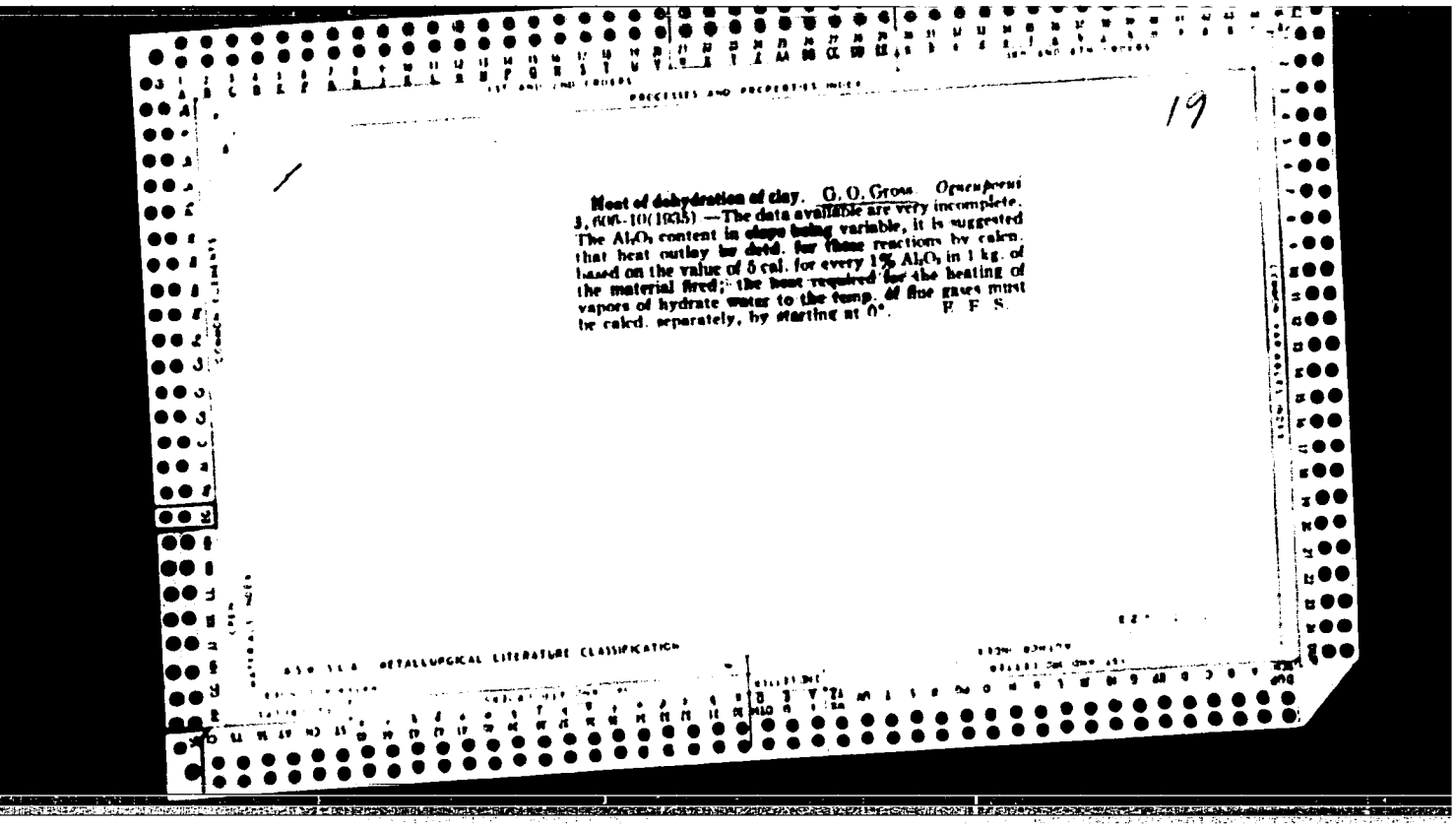
Gosburg, L. O., and Green, O. O. CONSTRUCTION OF A PLANT FOR GLASS REFRACTOMETER MANUFACTURE IN CHAMOIS VAR. *Trudy Silikaty*, 1928 [10] 438-50

Gedeon, T. BATHER OCCURRENCE AT SOMME. *Bull. Soc. Anthrop.*, 63, 101-07 (1952). Twenty two analyses are published with a theoretical discussion

GROSS, G. O.

1ST AND 2ND LETTER
AUTHOR INDEX

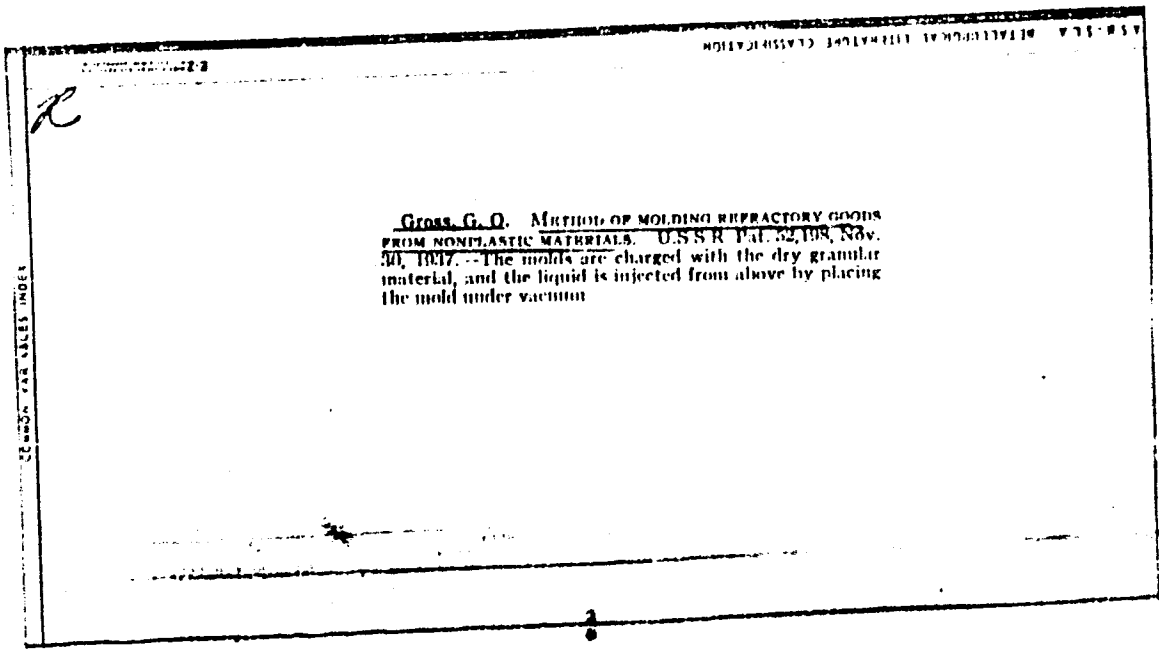
Gross, G. O. CALCINING GROG. State Sci. Tech. Pub. House of Bldg. Industry and Shipbuilding, Moscow-Leningrad, 1934. 100 pp. Price 1 R. -This very useful and authoritative brochure deals with grog and its calcining in periodic, Hofmann, shaft, rotary, and tunnel furnaces.



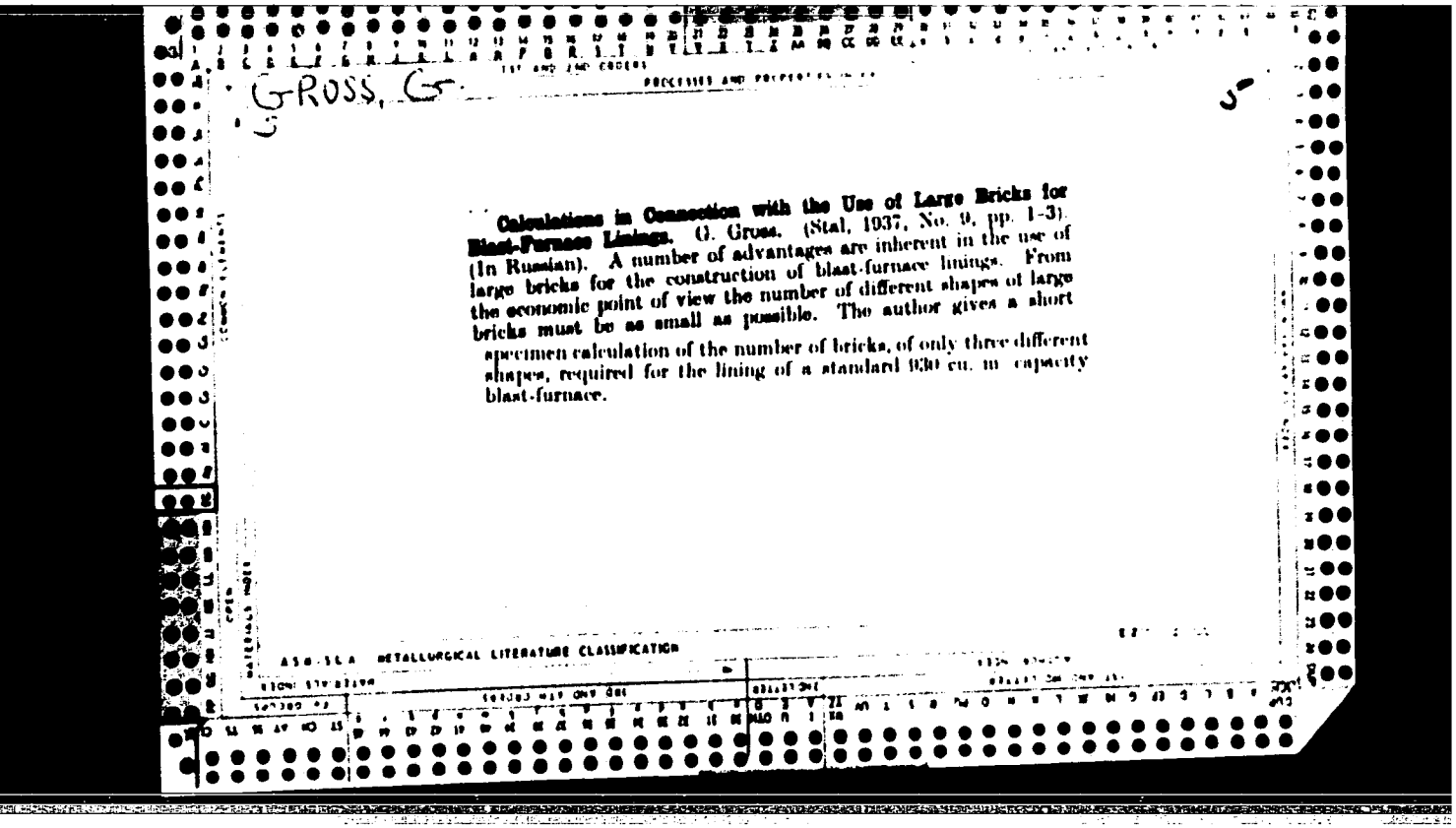
19

Heat of dehydration of clay. G. O. Gross. *Ogneupory* 3, 606–10(1935).—The data available are very incomplete. The Al_2O_3 content in clays being variable, it is suggested that heat outlay be distd. for these reactions by calcn. based on the value of 5 cal. for every 1% Al_2O_3 in 1 kg. of the material fired; the heat required for the heating of vapors of hydrate water to the temp. of flue gases must be calcd. separately, by starting at 0°. F. F. S.

Gross, G. O.



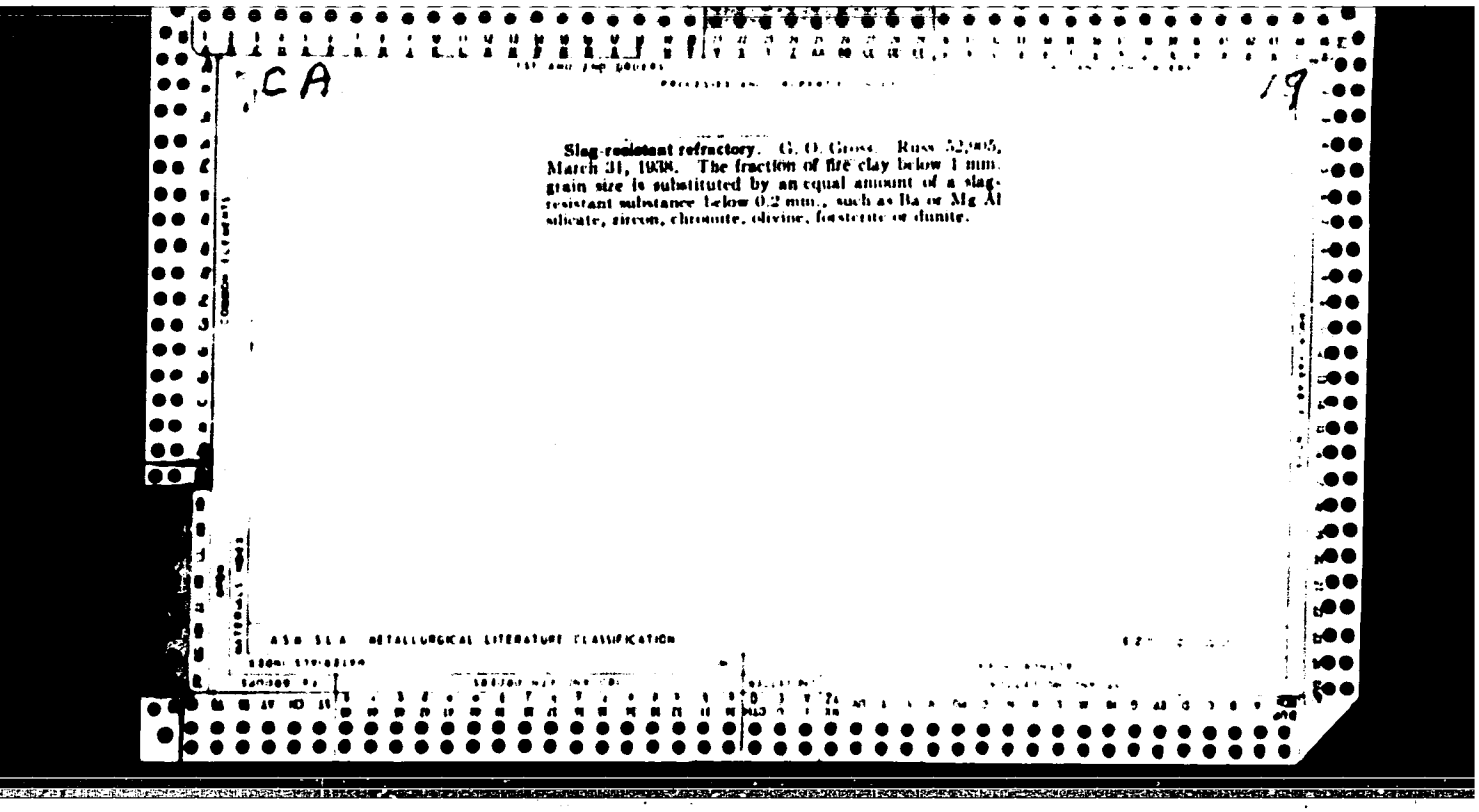
Gross, G. O. METHOD OF MOLDING REFRACTORY GOODS FROM NONPLASTIC MATERIALS. U.S.S.R. Pat. 52,198, Nov. 30, 1937. --The molds are charged with the dry granular material, and the liquid is injected from above by placing the mold under vacuum



GROSS, G.

Calculations in Connection with the Use of Large Bricks for Blast-Furnace Linings. G. Gross. (Stal, 1937, No. 9, pp. 1-3). (In Russian). A number of advantages are inherent in the use of large bricks for the construction of blast-furnace linings. From the economic point of view the number of different shapes of large bricks must be as small as possible. The author gives a short specimen calculation of the number of bricks, of only three different shapes, required for the lining of a standard 930 cu. m. capacity blast-furnace.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

19

Slag-resistant refractory. G. O. Gross. Russ. 52,905, March 31, 1938. The fraction of fire clay below 1 mm. grain size is substituted by an equal amount of a slag-resistant substance below 0.2 mm., such as Ba or Mg Al silicate, zircon, chromite, olivine, forsterite or dunite.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROSS, S. O.

Author: Gross, S. O.

Title: Technology of the manufacture of non-organic thermal insulation materials. (Tekhnologiia proizvodstva neorganicheskikh termoizoliatsionnykh materialov.)

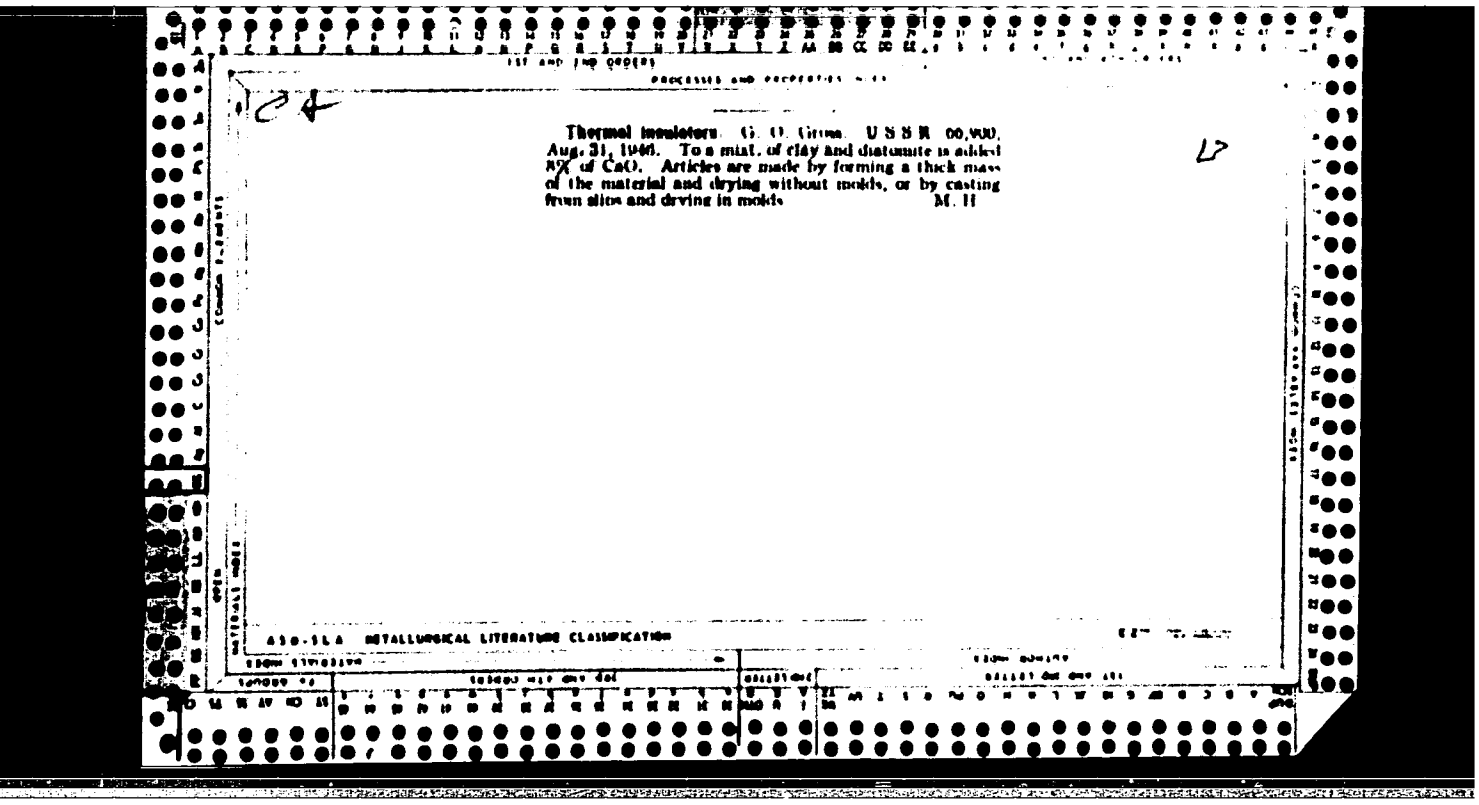
City: Moscow

Publisher: State Printing House of Construction Literature

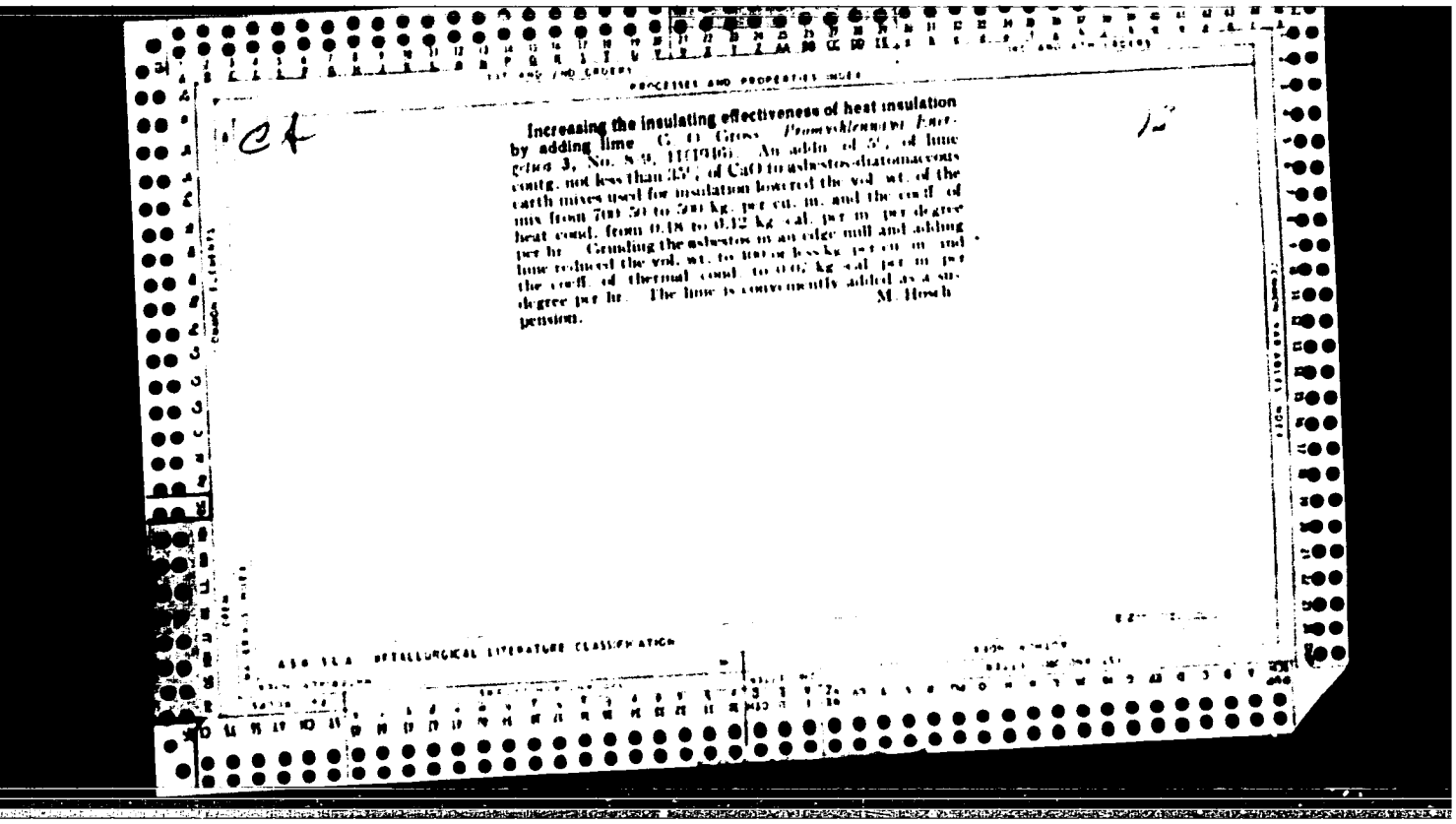
Date: 1945

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 24



Thermal insulators. G. O. Girina. U S S R 60,930, Aug. 31, 1940. To a mixt. of clay and diatomite is added 8% of CaO. Articles are made by forming a thick mass of the material and drying without molds, or by casting from slips and drying in molds. M. H



Increasing the insulating effectiveness of heat insulation by adding lime G. O. Gross *Pennsylvania Engr.* 37, No. 8-9, 11[illegible]. An addn. of 5% of lime contg. not less than 85% of CaO to asbestos-diatomaceous earth mixts. used for insulation lowered the vol. wt. of the mix from 700-50 to 500 kg. per cu. m. and the coeff. of heat cond. from 0.18 to 0.12 kg. cal. per m. per degree per hr. Grinding the asbestos in an edge mill and adding lime reduced the vol. wt. to 400 or less kg. per cu. m. and the coeff. of thermal cond. to 0.05 kg. cal. per m. per degree per hr. The lime is conveniently added as a suspension. M. Hosch

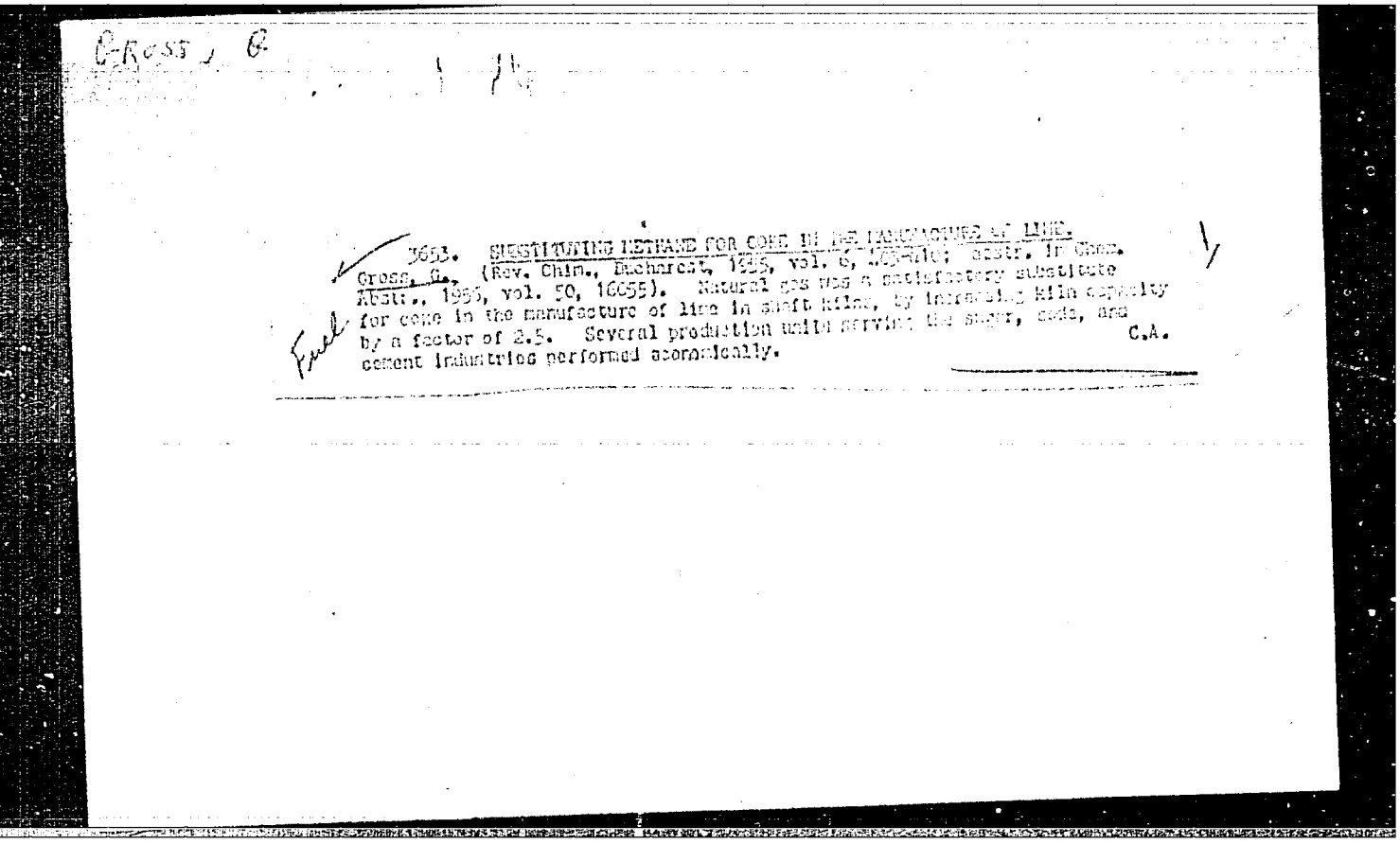
1. GROSS, G. O.: Inzh.

2. USSR (600)

4. Refractory Materials

7. "Furnaces combustion chambers and driers of refractory material plants. "Reviewed by G. O. Gross. Ogneupory 17 No. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.



C-Rest, B

3653. SUBSTITUTING NATURAL GAS FOR COKE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIME.
Gross, G. (Rev. Chim., Bucharest, 1955, vol. 6, [illegible]; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 16055). Natural gas was a satisfactory substitute for coke in the manufacture of lime in shaft kilns, by increasing kiln capacity by a factor of 2.5. Several production units serving the sugar, soda, and cement industries performed economically. C.A.

Fuel

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Binders, Concretes, and Other Silicate Building Materials. H-13d

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12054.

Author : Gh. Cross.

Inst : Not given

Title : Lime Production in Rumanian People's Republic and Perspectives of Its Development.

Orig Pub : Ind. constructiilor si mater. constr., 1957, No 5, 288 - 292.

Abstract : The possibility of improvement of shaft kilns for lime burning using methane and of lime burning using brown coal and fuel oil are discussed. The construction of a kiln of great production capacity working on methane is described.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9102

Author : Gross, G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Prospects for Substituting Methane for Coke for Lime Calcination in Production of Soda Products

Orig Pub: Rev chim., 1958, 9, No 3, 156-158

Abstract: Current methods for calcinating lime in capitalist countries and in the USSR are examined. --Author's abstract

Card 1/1

[redacted]

[redacted],I: [redacted]

[redacted]y on the correct[redacted]n of the [redacted]nation [redacted] [redacted]0' [redacted]obile truck.
[redacted]. [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] I. (Ministerul Industriei Metalurgice
si Constructiilor de Masini si Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si
Tehnicienilor din Romania) [redacted], Rumania
Vol.11, no.2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb.1960

Encl.

SCHLOTER, Fr., ing.; GROSS, I., ing.

Testing the luminescence method for detecting nontightness in the steam turbine condensers of the Grozavesti Thermoelectric Plant. Energetica Rum 9 no.6:251-252 Je '61.

1. Centrala termoelectrica Grozavesti (for Schloter).
2. Intreprinderea pentru rationalizari si modernizari energetice (for Gross).

GROSS, Iuliu, lector

Device for studying the single and polyphase alternating current in the secondary schools. Gaz mat B 13 no.4:222-226 Ap '62.

1. I.P.C.D. Timisoara.

GROSS, I., lector (Timisoara)

Practical work in the laboratory for the physics lessons. Gaz mat fiz 14 no.10:536-545 O '62.

GROSS, I., lector (Timisoara)

Experiments which can be made with the aid of the electronic tool case. Gaz mat fiz 15 no.7:358-364 Jl '63.

GROSS, I., lector (Timisoara)

Oscillations and wave experiments in the secondary schools.
Gaz mat fiz 15 no.10:531-536 O'63.

GROSS, Iuliu, prof.; NAGY, Iosif, prof.

Application of the neon tube in studying the phenomena connected with electromagnetic oscillations. Gaz mat B 14:535-537 9 S '63.

GROSS, I. Ch.

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Seismology, O-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36381

Author: Butovskaya, Ye. M., Gross, I. Ch.

Institution: None

Title: Frequency Spectrum of Seismic Waves for Central Asia

Original Periodical: Meteorol. i gidrol. v Uzbekistane, Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1955, 297-308

Abstract: Using instrument data on earthquakes and explosions, a determination was made of the predominant periods T_n of seismic oscillations for Central Asia. The records were analyzed using methods of frequency characteristics, periodogram analysis, and harmonic analysis. Within the one to 12 second range (instruments of Academician Golitsyn) the predominant periods in longitudinal waves are 1, 1.5, 1.7, and 6 seconds, and sometimes also 3 seconds, and in transverse waves the predominant waves are 1.7, 3, and sometimes 6 seconds. The ratio of the consecutive values of T_n for transverse waves to

Card 1/3

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Seismology, O-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36381

Abstract: those in the same order of T_n for longitudinal waves is close to $\sqrt{3}$, i.e., to the velocity ratio of these waves. The change in the epicentral distance within the range of 140-500 km does not effect T_n. The type of the focus does not affect the period, but changes the sharpness of the maximums. According to these features, the foci of Central Asia produce 5 types of recordings; the records and graphs are given for 3 types: (1) weak repeated shocks of strong earthquakes (foci close to the surface); (2) strong earthquakes in northern Tadzhikistan and in the Fergana valley; (3) foci of the Chatkal'skiy range. In the region of 0.1 to one second (instruments of D. P. Kirnos), T_n lies in the 0.25-0.40 and 0.65-0.8 second ranges for longitudinal waves, and in the 0.35-0.40 and 0.7-0.9 second ranges for the transverse waves. Within the 20-230 km range, the epicentral distance does not affect T_n. During explosions, the 0.35-second period predominates, and does not change as the charge varies from 40 to 2,300 t. The records of explosions by mechanical seismographs are affected by the ground conditions. It is the opinion of the author that vibrations with small values of T_n are due to the presence of loess deposits, and all other T_n

Card 2/3

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Seismology, O-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36381

Abstract: are caused by thicker layers of the earth's crust. Small values of T_n are replaced by large ones when there is a very sharp increase in the force of the source. The laws observed for T_n during explosions are in sharp contradictions with the results obtained by M. A. Sadovskiy (Tr. seysmol. in-ta AN SSSR, 1940, No 106).

Card 3/3

SEYDUZOVA, S.S.; GROSS, I.Ch.; YESINA, A.I.; TROSTYANSKIY, G.D.

Regularities in the attenuation with distance of the density of the energy flow of seismic vibrations at periods of 0.3 to 0.9 seconds in Central Asia. Trudy Inst. mat. AN Uz. SSR no.25:133-146 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Soviet Central Asia--Seismology)

PREDA, V.; CHIRICUTA, I.; TONCIUTIU-PAPILIAN, Cornelia; [illegible], G.
GROSS, I.K.; MIRCIOIU, Anca

Some histochemical and biochemical aspects of the dynamics of experimental hepatoma genesis in the rat. Studii cerc biol s. zool 16 no. 2:145-154 '64.

1. Chair of Biology, Medicopharmaceutical Institute, Cluj.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Preda).

GROSS, J.

The action of carotenoids in the processes of autoxidation and polymerization. I. The autoxidation of benzaldehyde in the presence of α- and β-carotene. C. Bodea, B. Nicoară, and J. Gross (Agron. Inst., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. popul. Romîne* (Cluj), *Studii cercetări ştiinţ.* 4, No. 3/4, 51-60(1953).—The action of small amts. of α- and β-carotene on the photochem. autoxidation of BzH was examd. in a 5% soln. of BzOH in acetone by measuring the vol. of O_2 consumed and by titrating the BzOH formed. The 2 measurements agreed well. Both carotenes prevent the autoxidation of BzH until decolorization of the soln. shows that they have been used up completely. It is postulated that the carotenes react with the radical $C_6H_5C(O)OO$, which is the first step in the autoxidation of BzH, and thus interrupt the chain. The carotenes are oxidized by attack on the double bonds with formation of ethylene oxide.

Werner Jacobson

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CROSS, J.

MD Preparation of α- and β-carotene from vegetables. C. Bodea, E. Nicoară, and J. Gross (Univ. Cluj, Rumania). *Acad. Rep. Populare Romîne, Studii Cercetări Ştiinţ.* 5, 73-81 (1954) (French summary).—α- and β-Carotenes were extd. from various carrot varieties, Guinea pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) and *Cucurbita maxima*. The isomers were sepd. chromatographically by means of a mixt. of MgO and fine sand. Highest carotene content was found in Chantenay, Bulgarian, and Nantes carrots. A semiindustrial extn. installation from these was described.

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(2)

GROSS, J.

Autoxidation and mechanism of action of carotene. C. Bodea, E. Nicoară, M. Florescu and J. Gross (*Rev. Chim., Bucharest*, 1950, 1, No. 1, 133—142).—It is deduced from the bleaching of indigo by solutions of α- or β-carotene in presence of air, and the inhibition of the autoxidation of aldehydes until the carotene is decolorized, that carotene reacts with air to form a hydroperoxide. This hydroperoxide then reacts with further carotene to form an epoxide and a hydroxy deriv. Chromatographic analysis of the air oxidation products of β-carotene (I) suggests that the primary product is 3-monohydroperoxide which reacts with I to give I mono- and di epoxides (II) and 3-monohydroxy-I (kryptoxanthin) (III). II then isomerize to the furanoids mutatochrome, lutoxichrome and auroxichrome. III forms a further hydroperoxide which reacts as above giving the numerous xanthins which have been identified. The function of carotene in plants is to be a peroxide buffer, acting either as a donor or accepter of active oxygen. (16 references)

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